



BEE.

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SENATOR INGALLS.

We learn that the Senator has always been a steadfast friend of the Negro, taking a leading part in every measure for his interest even before he was allowed a vote in Kansas. He advocated Negro suffrage in that State before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. He has the confidence of the colored men of Kansas, and particularly so at Atchison, his home.

We are informed that before he became a Senator he discriminated against no man on account of his color; and whenever he and Mrs. Ingalls gave receptions they always invited colored as well as white to participate. At his grand reception given at the Otis House, Atchison, Kan., after he was vindicated by the Senate Committee, invited guests from all parts of the State were present and among them were several colored men. We know, (because we have seen the invitations,) that Mrs. Ingalls has invited Messrs H. C. Bruce and W. A. Roseman to her receptions at Washington, they being the only colored men from Kansas temporarily residing here. They went and were received by Senator and Mrs. Ingalls and treated as other guests, among whom was the entire Kansas delegation.

It is to be remembered some months ago, as was published in this paper, his faithful and trustworthy servant, Tarlton Pendleton, who had been in his employ twenty years, living more as a member of the family than a servant, died—and as the Minister failed to appear at the interment, the Senator himself officiated, delivering a beautiful and most befitting eulogy at the grave upon a cold stormy day in March. Senator Ingalls has been much abused, and we confess that we too have contributed our share; because of his opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Matthews, as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

The Bee advocated Matthews, but he was defeated.

Another great wrong inflicted upon the Senator was that he stated in an article to the *Forum*, "that Negro suffrage at the south is a failure"—without giving his reasons for such a remark. For the benefit of those who probably never saw the article we quote—"This declaration does not imply that the Negro is not competent to vote, nor that he should not vote. But the south, having obtained thirty-eight additional members of the Lower House of Congress, and an equal increment in the Electoral College, by the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, has practically nullified the Fifteenth Amendment and neither educates the Negro nor permits him to vote.

Political power in that part of the republic is as exclusively in the hands of the whites as it was in 1860, and the indications are that it will so continue for an indefinite period in the future. The national authority has been exhausted and nothing remains but the final appeal to the national conscience." Mr. Ingalls states a fact which we all must admit, and very grateful should we feel towards him for such a grievance before the eyes of the American people. It is very evident that the Negro is not to be blamed; nor does he censure him in that article—pity should be invoked for his deplorable condition and a speedy remedy for this nefarious outrage so long inflicted upon him, in as much as the right of suffrage is not undeniably allowed us. This brings us to see the weakness of our form of government in that it cannot or will not protect its citizens in their rights at home.

Public Printer Benedict's report is a sufficient vindication for him.

The letter of Mrs. Douglass written at the dictation of her husband, which appeared in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Monday, and reproduced in this paper, should cause the intelligent colored women in this community to teach both Mr.

and Mrs. Douglass a lesson. What does Mrs. Douglass know about the intelligence of our colored women?

Some colored men use colored papers when they can get them free of charge, but pay white editors every time. We desire to state now and for all, that marriages, deaths, special church notices, &c., must be paid for. Free puffs, &c., are played out with the Bee, so please don't ask for any.

BROTHER GARDNER.

About 6:30 o'clock one morning last week, the wife of the well known proprietor of the *Philadelphia Sentinel*, attempted to arouse him from a sound sleep, the effects of several nights of labor caused by his constantly increasing business, calling out "Gardner Gardner, get up, get up." The lesser half simply turned over and replied in a sonorous sleepy voice "Put it up in Brevier or Primer." She repeated the call and shook him again when he replied "Alright, put it up, put it up. Plain paragraphs."

SHERMAN.

With the Savannah Tribune and the PEOPLE'S CHOICE for Sherman, it is safe to say that the delegation to the Republican National Convention will be a unite for Sherman.—ATLANTA, GA., HERALD.

The Southern Leader nominates John Sherman, of Ohio, and Wm. Mahone of Virginia, for the presidential ticket this year. Senator Sherman is the right man for the head of the ticket, but "little Willie" Mahone has lost his political grip. The capers of Mr. Mahone have caused Virginia Republicans to suffer and is not the gentleman to be on the National ticket. Get some who can carry his own State. Let Conkling name some New York man for second place and we will have them "faded."—MARION HEADLIGHT.

A SLANDER ON OUR COLORED WOMEN.

FRED. DOUGLASS AND HIS WIFE'S REBUKE TO THE SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES. WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT OUR EDUCATED WOMEN. A MEETING OF COLORED WOMEN.

The movement of the advocate of woman suffrage to secure re-enforcement from the ranks of the colored women started well and had encouraging prospects, but met with a sudden and surprising setback, and that, too, from a wholly unexpected quarter.

When Miss Anthony and others appeared before the literary at the Metropolitan Church, on M street, last week, they were given a most cordial reception and patient hearing, and subsequently some of the female members of the society carrying out the suggestions which had been made, arranged to organize a branch body and contrived what aid they could to the Woman Suffrage Society.

Before Hon. Frederick Douglass left for the south he was written to in regard to the matter and urged to use his influence to promote the work and encourage all participating in it, he being informed that his views would have great weight with the people of his race and remove any doubts they might entertain of accepting the proposition. He was further told that he could be of immense service if he would get the colored women of the city aroused to the importance of the work to which they were solicited to give a helping hand and become sufficiently interested to enter the contest and do battle for the success of the cause. Mr. Douglass left without replying to the communication, but his wife was directed to send the answer, he outlining the form of it.

The letter was as follows: "Mrs. Douglass writes for her husband. He wishes me to say to you that he thinks at present the colored women are sadly in need of instruction upon the subject of suffrage, and that, as a general thing, they are not sufficiently advanced in their ideas to appreciate it intelligently or labor for it successfully. I trust you may find it otherwise."

This was a surprise, indeed, to all who knew Mr. Douglass. The position he had always held in regard to woman suffrage, and the strong support he had constantly given the movement had led its supporters to expect a different answer. At the same time it had the effect of arousing to some extent, a feeling against Mr. Douglass himself. Those identi-

fied with the cause, honestly and earnestly working for its success, and who had been the originators of the suggestion to call upon the colored women, as the reserve force, to fall into line, were disappointed, if not disheartened, to receive a rebuff from this unexpected quarter, which they felt weakened them in the effort being put forth to secure consolidation of the women of the country in the work which it is believed must ultimately terminate in their obtaining the bond of suffrage for which they have so long contested. Some of the advocates speak freely against the opinion expressed in the communication, as they think it will neither aid the cause among the colored women or help the movement in other respects.

A meeting of the following highly respected and educated colored women of the District met at the residence of Mrs. John H. Smyth this week for the purpose of endorsing Miss Anthony's movement to enlist the corporation of colored women in their work: Mesdames E. V. Chase Williams, of Abbeville, S. C., Dr. Howard, L. Chase, Mary Otey, Duffield, Sella Martin, Hawksworth, M. A. S. Carey, O. S. B. Wall, Fleetwood, Roberts, Misses Mary Nalle, Addie Howard, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Douglass ought to understand that the above named ladies possess the intelligence to advance any movement looking towards their emancipation from the iniquities of men. Any of the above ladies possess more sense, intelligence and influence than Mrs. Douglass does.

This is the man and woman the people of Washington have been honoring since their return from abroad.

COLORED WOMEN INDIGNANT.

A LETTER SUPPOSED TO COME FROM ONE OF MR. DOUGLASS' FAMILY.

Since the letter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Douglass on the inability of the colored woman to appreciate suffrage, has aroused the indignation of the colored females.

VIEWSTHUGHT TO BE WEA.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In your issue of the 13th inst., a letter purporting to be Mr. Douglass' views of the colored women as suffragists, are, to say the least, weak.

Do not all reforms begin with a minimum? Who knows this better than Mr. Douglass? Cannot that number be found in the city of Washington, to take part in this one of the greatest reforms of the nineteenth century? The thinking and intelligent women are ready and willing to give their time and talent to strengthen any cause that has for its object the elevation of women. And they stand ready to aid the suffrage movement when it can be done without discrimination.

E. V. C. Williams.

COLORED WOMEN SURPRISED.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN:—There appeared in your issue of the 13th inst., an article headed "Mr. Douglass' Surprise." I beg a short space in your columns to express the surprise and indignation felt by intelligent colored women on reading the statements made by Mr. Douglass in his communication to the leaders of the woman suffrage movement. It is not my purpose to attempt to disprove any of these statements, because I feel in this particular case it is better to throw the burden of proof on the other side. Perhaps Mr. Douglass would not object to informing the public through Mrs. Douglass (or any other medium of communication he may prefer) in what particular he finds colored women so lacking for the woman suffrage movement. Is it moral or educational deficiency? Or is it both?

I hope it may not be true, as has often been asserted of Mr. Douglass, that of the colored race in general, and of the colored women in particular, he holds two opinions. A public one, in which he extols her virtues, her capacities, her possibilities; and a private one to which he gives expression only in the presence of his white friends, and in which he deplores her vices, her incapacities, and expresses the belief that she is incapable of rising above mere mediocrity. But be this as it may, I enter my strongest protest against such misrepresentations as those made by Mr. Douglass in his communication to the leaders of the woman suffrage movement. And I regard all persons making such misrepresentations, however high they may be held in public esteem, as so many millstones hung about the necks of the colored people to drag them down.

Mrs. F. E. Smyth.

SCORING FRED. DOUGLASS.

From the Cairo Gazette.

Calvin Chase editor of the Washington Bee points out several different and distinct times in his issue of February 25th, when the Hon. Fred. Douglass lost his greatness and sacrificed his race pride for self-interest. While this is a personal fight between Douglass and Chase, and we have no disposition to take a hand in it, the statements made are facts and worthy of every colored man's consideration.

MARRIED ELEVEN TIMES.

From the Selma Ala., Independent.

Old Uncle Martin Ewing, colored, who died recently near Dalton, Missouri, was perhaps the oldest man in the state and the oldest that ever died in this state. He was the nurse of Col. Ewing who, if alive to day, would be a hundred and twelve years old. Martin was a plough boy and was taken from the plough to nurse the Colonel. The old fashioned wooden mold-board was in use at that time and a boy was not able to do much at handling them till he was fifteen years of age. Put him at fourteen and he would be a hundred and twenty-six, yet he is thought by the Ewings to be older than that. The old fellow has chewed and smoked ever since he was a boy and has no recollection of ever having taken any medicine. He had been married eleven times and had no idea of how many children he was the father of. An autopsy upon his body showed his vital organs to be in a remarkably healthy condition. He died of pneumonia.

DUKE PLAYED THE BABY ACT.

From the Selma Cyclone.

Editor Duke of the Montgomery Herald, it will be remembered during the latter part of last summer, unfortunately published a scurrilous article which exasperated the people throughout the country, and especially the people of Montgomery. It will also be remembered, that about that time several thousand dollars had been subscribed for the sustenance of the State University abolished at Marion; most of which was by white citizens, and that after the indiscretion of Duke, the whites not only withdrew their subscriptions, but importuned the Governor to do away with the establishment of the school so far as it lay in his power. The Governor was powerless, the bonds having been previously signed, and the matter rested until to day so far as the public was concerned, when the Supreme Court decided the act of the Legislature, appropriating money of certain funds intended for the benefit of the school unconstitutional.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

NEAR SPANISH CAMPS IN WHATKON COUNTY, SATURDAY NIGHT FEB., 29th, 1888, BY UNKNOWN PARTIES.—FIVE NEGROES KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BEING BURNED TO DEATH, AND ONE WOUNDED.

Horne, Texas, Southern Guide.

The house in which these unfortunate victims were, was set on fire after having been kerosened. These parties may not be known and they may be a large number meditating another crime to be placed upon the records of horror, or they may be enjoying the society of the best and most intelligent people of the country, but where-ever they are, or to what ever race they belong, they are cold blooded murderers, heinous fiends, diabolical miscreants, hydro-headed knaves unfit to sit in pandemonium or to be the attendants upon the pandemonium-ites devilship. These unworthy scoundrels should be hunted down, let them be black men, white men or red men, and brought to justice. When such deeds are perpetrated upon the humblest or the highest citizen the perpetrators should be found at the expense of the government. Why is it that the Governor doesn't protect the Negro and speak out in this case as he did in the Panola county outrage?

A CHICAGO DIVORCE CASE.

THE PARTIES COME TO THIS CITY AND SECURE EVIDENCE.

Commissioner L. C. Hine is engaged in taking testimony in the celebrated Chicago divorce suit of Meckie L. Rawson against Stephen W. Rawson on the cross-bill filed by the husband. Mr. E. M. Hewlett is the lawyer who took depositions in this city. Mrs. Rawson is well known in New Orleans, Chicago, and this city, where she was a clerk for a time in the patent office, while Mr. Rawson is a banker of that city, about 65 years of age, and very wealthy. They separated about one year ago, and last fall a 20-year-old son of Mrs. Rawson by a former marriage shot his stepfather as he was coming out

of church because of the charges he had made in his divorce suit against her. The banker lay near death's door for a long time but finally recovered, and cases are now pending in the courts against the boy for the shooting and against the mother as an accessory.

Commissioner Hine has examined about one dozen witnesses here, and most of the testimony was as to Mrs. Rawson's character while a clerk in the patent office.

JOHN SHERMAN.

SHERMAN AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

When an eminent citizen, who through many years has rendered valuable services to the republic and to humanity, is being prominently urged in all parts of the country for nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, it is natural that some interest should be felt, especially by young men, in his ancestry and early life. An accurate and able writer has given the following faithful sketch:

ANCESTRY AND EARLY LIFE OF JOHN SHERMAN.

JOHN SHERMAN's paternal ancestors emigrated from Essex County in Old England to Massachusetts and Connecticut in New England at the time when those colonies rose suddenly, like the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, into full-grown strength—not, however, armed like those fabulous warriors weapons for their own destruction, but with the virtues, the vigor, and the intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon race.

His grandfather, Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was an accomplished scholar and an able jurist, who received a seat on the Bench and who was a Commissioner of the Fire-land Settlements, when in 1805 he went to Ohio to arrange some disputed boundary question. While engaged in this service he became personally interested in tracts of land located in Sherman Township, Huron County; but he returned to Connecticut, where he died in 1815. He married early in life Elizabeth Stoddard, a lineal descendant of Anthony Stoddard, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1639. She was a sincere and honest woman, devoted to her husband and her children, and lived to a good old age, dying in Ohio about 1848. Charles Robert Sherman, their son (the father of John Sherman), was born and brought up at Norwalk, Connecticut, where he in due time commenced the study of law in the office of his father, who was then associated with Judge Chapman. He was admitted to the Bar in 1810, and on the 10th of May of that year he married Mary Hoyt, also of Norwalk, who had grown up with him from childhood. She was a steadfast, true-hearted woman, devoted to her family and beloved by her friends. A few months after his marriage he went to Ohio in search of a home, leaving his wife in Connecticut. He arrived at Lancaster on his way to Cincinnati, and was so much pleased with the place and people that he concluded to remain there. Receiving a cordial welcome, he was soon engrossed in the practice of his profession. The following season his wife came to him across the Alleghanies on horseback, carrying her infant child (afterward Judge Charles T. Sherman) on a pillow strapped before her saddle. It was a long and dreary road, beset with hardships, but Mrs. Sherman was fortunate in having as companions a considerable party of emigrants from her native region who sought on the western slope of the Alleghanies a new home.

Cheered by the presence of his wife and child, Charles Robert Sherman rapidly rose to eminence as an eloquent advocate, and as a judicious reliable counselor. His professional character was spotless, and while he would refuse clients when his conscience would not permit him to screen their wrongdoings, he was always ready to plead the cause of the innocent and oppressed without reward. While devoted to his profession, he extended his reading beyond his law-books, and was generally versed in the literature of the day. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and filled the highest offices in the grand bodies of that order in Ohio.

During the pioneer year of Ohio, tradition records that its lawyers were obliged to travel over extensive circuits in practicing their profession. They were accustomed to accompanying the courts from county to county, and in this way to traverse a large extent of country. Those early days also commemorated the warmest personal friendships in the profession, as its members were forced into the most intimate companionship. They rode together on horseback, their saddle-bags stuffed with briefs, documents, law-books, clothing, and generally some creature delectation also. They were exposed in com-

mon to the same inclemencies and impediments of travel; they lodged together at the same taverns, ate at the same tables, and slept in the same rooms, generally two in the same bed. Manly, jovial, and free-hearted, after a hard fought day of professional antagonisms in court, they would crowd the evening hours with social amenities, winged with wit and merriment, with pathos, sentiment, and song.

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NEW YORK NEWS.

Monday the 12th, was a day which, owing to the severity of the storm that prevailed here, will not soon be forgotten. Owing to the prevailing snow storm the horse-car lines were compelled to stop running, it being impossible to keep the tracks free from snow. The Elevated railroad was also compelled to stop. It seems that we have the remnants of the Western blizzard; it is reported that there has been a great loss of life and property, but at this writing it is impossible to get any particulars.

Mrs. F. C. Lawson was confined to the house part of last week suffering from a severe cold.

The Republican State Committee met at the 5th Ave. Hotel on the 15th inst.

Bishop Potter confirmed a class of 25 at St. Philips P. E. Church on 25th street last week.

The ice in the lower Hudson was weak enough last week for the Ferries at Kingston and Poughkeeps to begin running.

The "BEE" can now be found on sale at D. A. Green's popular Stationery store on 6th Ave. and 26th street.

Paris Archer has arrived in New York from Florida, where he spent the winter.

The races at Guttenberg and Clifton were postponed on account of the blizzard.

Will Brown entertained a few friends at his home last week by a stag party, at which he displayed his proficiency as a guitarist.

Wm. H. H. Hart

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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